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9. In disinfecting baggage, first remove the contents from the trunk or container and arrange a single layer of clothes in the bottom. Sprinkle these lightly but thoroughly with formol by means of an ordinary whisk broom. Arrange another layer of clothes and sprinkle as before, and so on until the trunk is filled. Then close the trunk and pack the keyhole and crevices with wet paper, and allow the trunk to remain undisturbed in an air-tight closet at the railway depot for forty-eight hours.

10. Send a report every week to the medical officer in charge at the City of Mexico, stating the total number of passengers inspected, number passed, and number detained, with baggage disinfected.

Respectfully, yours,

L. E. COFER,

*Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.*

Dr. J. M. SLABEY, *care U. S. Consul-General, Monterey.*

*Sanitary report from Vera Cruz.*

VERA CRUZ, MEXICO, *September 8, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to report the following mortality record for the past week: Yellow fever cases, 25; deaths, 12. Deaths from all causes during the previous week, 51. The total mortality for the past week will not be obtainable until to-morrow.

The health of the shipping is excellent, there being very few vessels in port, and those are in a good sanitary condition.

I have to-day issued the following order:

"*Notice.*—All baggage from Vera Cruz or other infected localities to ports in the United States, Cuba, and Porto Rico will, after this date and until further notice, be disinfected at the port of arrival. Baggage from the noninfected localities of Mexico should be inspected and labeled by a representative of the Marine-Hospital Service of the United States, or otherwise it will be disinfected at the port of arrival. All passengers for the aforesaid ports must have a health certificate from the Marine-Hospital inspector before embarking." \* \* \*

The epidemic at Cordoba has not yet subsided, but I can not get any reliable statistics of the cases and deaths.

Respectfully, yours,

SAML. H. HODGSON,

*Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.*

[Telegram.]

*Yellow fever at Chilpanzingo.*

CITY OF MEXICO, *September 14, 1899.*—Yellow fever prevails at Chilpanzingo.—COFER, *Assistant Surgeon.*

The SURGEON-GENERAL,  
*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.*

NORWAY.

*Quarantine against plague.*

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES,  
*Christiania, August 25, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to send inclosed 2 copies of an official order by the Norwegian Government declaring quarantine regulations in force against the port of Oporto, in Portugal, and against all ports in China. Translation of the order follows.

Several European countries, Norway included, have sent expert medical men to Oporto for the purpose of studying the disease and its symptoms.

Respectfully, yours,

HENRY BORDEWICH,  
*United States Consul.*

The honorable the ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

[Inclosure.]

*From the royal Norwegian justice and police department.*

Under date of the 22d instant, a royal notification has been issued and reads as follows:

Notice is hereby given in connection with royal notification of February 1, 1897, and June 27, 1899, and in conformity to paragraph 2 of an act concerning quarantine of July 12, 1848, the city of Oporto, in Portugal, and the ports in China, until further orders, be considered as infected with the oriental plague, and the regulations regarding quarantine against plague are hereby ordered to be at once brought into force, with which all concerned have to comply.

This is hereby brought to public notice, and attention also directed to the fact that the above-mentioned notifications of February 1, 1897, and June 27, 1899, contain that the ports of Egypt, Arabia, Persia, India, Formosa, and the Pescadores, in Eastern Asia, as well as the Island of Mauritius, shall, until further orders, be considered as infected with the oriental plague.

We add, that quarantine for unloading can at present be conducted at the quarantine station at Odderoen, near Christiansand, only. (See paragraph 8 in act relating to quarantine of July 12, 1848, and paragraph 2 in rules for quarantine of February 10, 1849.)

EINAR LOCHEN,  
L. ESMARCH.

CHRISTIANIA, August 23, 1899.

PORTUGAL.

*Concerning plague.*

LISBON, September 1, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to report my arrival in Lisbon three days ago. I am making efforts to go to Oporto without having to submit to all the restrictions imposed upon those coming from that city, as they are merely annoying and of no value in preventing the spread of a disease like the plague. The total number of cases reported at Oporto up to August 31 is 51 with 23 deaths. There are, I believe, no cases in Lisbon, and the ordinary death rate is lower than at this time last year. There is a military cordon around Oporto and there is an attempt to isolate the city. People coming from points adjacent are subject to nine days' medical inspection in the towns to which they go. There are military cordons on the Spanish frontiers and all baggage is disinfected before being allowed to pass. In the case of hand baggage this is done at the time, the contents of trunks may be held several weeks. For reasons to be given later, I recommend that all ships and cargoes coming from Portuguese ports be disinfected during the existence of the epidemic at Oporto. The main export from Oporto to the United States is wine in casks, and I am informed that these casks are usually packed in boxes sometimes filled in around the cask with sawdust. The box and sawdust should be destroyed, as it is of little value, and the surfaces of the casks disinfected. There are very few passengers but their effects should be submitted to steam disinfection. A fuller report will be furnished as soon as information can be obtained.

Respectfully, yours,

FAIRFAX IRWIN,  
*Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.*

The SURGEON-GENERAL,  
*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.*